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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the sum-ner should order The Times-Dispatch nalled to them. Price, 50 cents per-

A HINT FROM LONDON.

A friend in Paris, who understands the financial situation in Europe, especially in its relation to the situation in America. kindly sends us an article from the Fi-Times, of London, which he thinks is of importance in the matter treated to Americans generally.

The London paper directs attention to the fact that some of the railroad companies of the United States are beginning to withhold returns of gross earnings. and fears that other railroad and industrial corporations in this country will suit. It seems to our London ontemporary that "The leading interests are taking concerted action to test the opinion of the public and that a far wider adoption of the new policy of secrecy will be witnessed if the result of the test is deemed to be favorable." Our contemporary draws the following con-

It must be that there is some reason which cannot well be urged publicly; but which is sufficiently strong to furnish the controlling interests with a powerful motive. Once this idea is suggested, we are led to follow an interesting train of ight. The gross receipts of nearly all railroads have, up to the present by been almost uniformly satisfactory and their publication has provided the only potent brake to the downhill run of prices which has for so long been the re of the American market. At to the interest of the controlling to continue that publication. If sire to stop it they must look for ups to continue that publication for y desire to stop it they must look for effect to be different in the near future m what it has been hitherto. If the as earnings are excellent and likely to tinue so, why should the leading interes of them for two months longer than a desire to keep the public in ignorate of them for two months longer than a the case under the previous policy? I say that time it may be that nothing is need by keeping the information, but has so far only been done here and re experimentally. If the experiment is not provoke great opposition, it have served a very useful purpose in eyes of the market leaders. Their needs at any time liable to be serily upset by the notification of any nortant falling off in traffic receipts, in future they have only to look a approximately two months in which to consummate their schemes. No doubt it is realized that they may need such indulgence at any time now, and they are making preparations accordingly. If the American public can be made to see the matter in this light, they are not likely to submit quietly, but the experimont has been so cleverly made that nu considerable body of investors has been disturbed at present, and the general public are proverbially slow to take offence in such circumstances. English in fence in such circumstances. English investors may be advised to watch this change of policy very closely and warned not to overlook any sudden spread of the

These conclusions may or may not be correct, but the failure of the roads to make public their gross earnings from week to week is at least open to suspicion, and it is the worst sort of policy for any of the corporations to pursue It is best for them to be frank and above board in their dealings with the general will help them; if their earnings show a decrease, it is nothing more than is to be expected. It is not possible for railroads to go on forever increasing their earnings. and the increase has been steady during the past few years. But in any event, if reports of earnings are withheld, the public will infer that it is because they are not flattering, and the probability is that the decrease will be exaggerated. At any rate, it will have the tendency to impair confidence, and the London paper sounds a timely note of warning

Stockholders have the right to know at least how the properties in which they are interested are progressing, and we can ses no sufficient reason why returns of earnings should not be published regularly as a guide to investors. The custom has been established. It is a good suctom, and it would be a stubid blunder for the corporation to abolish it.

The Times-Dispatch there is now every probability that the Reilance will win and the cup will re-

These races are of inteerst to American public, and are not without their benefit. The boats themselves are of no practical value. According to a statement we have seen, they cost more than \$100,000 apiece when launched, but if sold under the hammer they would not bring as much as an ordinary sail-ing yeasel. Rigged as they are, they would be too expensive even for rich men to run, and their draught is too deep for harbors in ordinary yachting use and request, says Leslie's Weekly. "Besides," says the same paper, "they have no accommodations whatsoever for owners or crew. Their sailors sleep on tenders. Their walls or bulkheads are canvas and cretonne. They are mere shells, so far as their internal arrangea chop or boil a kettle aboard them.' the craft. They are the best productions of British and American handicraft, and the fastest sailing boats ever built. It remains to be seen whether or not they will be improved upon in the future.

The races themselves have been ducted on terms of fairness and courtesy, and the one idea has been to test the relative speed of the two vessels. No unfair advantage has been taken by

MISSOURI BOODLING.

In a recent public address, Governor Dockery, of Missouri, is reported to have admitted that there had been "boodling" in the State Legislature, but he argued that the boodlers had not robbed the people of the State directly, but had simply 'sandbagged' the franchised corporations. We quote from an exchange:

"Everything has not gone at the Capitol as I should like to have had it," said the Governor. "There has been some talk of boodling. Whatever has been lost, it hasn't cost the people anything, and the Democratic party is not responsible. It sandbagging has been going on-and I fear it has—it has been at the expense of the great corporations and other business interests."

This is pernelous doctrine, and is de

moralizing in the highest degree.

The people of Missouri have a double in terest in this matter. In the first place, it is ruinous to public morals to concede pay out money to legislators or for legislators to receive it.

In the next place, if corporations pay out such money, the instinct of self-preservation will require them to recover it from the people. And this they will do by unduly increasing the prices upon articles they have to sell or in making rates they have to charge. In short, they will see to it that they "get even." one way or

We trust we shall soon hear that th dectrine ascribed to Governor Dockery is a misunderstanding or misrepresenta intelligence and station in life could hold

UPHOLD THE PRIMARY,

It is stated that in case the Dey fac tion of Norfolk holds a primary election excluding the viva voce system of voting

We have nothing to do with the men or at the coming primary in Norfolk, but in common with most other Virginia Demgiven to the primary election plan as authorized by the State Democratic con-

It is of the utmost importance that this variation from it is likely to bring trouble election plan. In several communities the party. The way to prevent this is to

Next year it will be in order to discuss amendments to the plan, but now nothing can be safely done but to adhere to its requirements.

ANTI-LOAFING LAW.

ng strictly enforced. This is true with respect to the country districts certainly. for in Atlanta it is said that many of the negroes who have been run out of the rural districts have congregated in that city. But they are not welcome there, and will be made to go to work " "move on."

This law will stop tramping and loitering. The man who is without visible means of support will be sent to jail, but e will not be allowed to live in idleness there. If no employment can be found for him in the prison he will be put to work upon the public roads. Vagrants and some other nusdengeanants and felony prisoners whose term of sentence does not exceed five years will be put to work together in road-making. In this way Georgia expects to improve her road system, and, what is more, she relies upon the law to eliminate from her population the tramps, vagrants, idlers, susricious characters, and other persons who lead idle and unprofitable lives.

It appears, however, that where a county makes use of felony prisoners it must surrender a proportion of the State school fund equal to what those prisoners would earn were they turned over to the lessees of convicts

In the August Atlantic Professor Chas. J. Bullock, of Hervard, has an article on The Concentration of Banking Interests in the United States."

The core of Professor Bullock's paper WE WIN AGAIN.

The race yesterday between the Reliance and Shamrock III. was splendid. The yachts are almost evenly matched, and it would have taken very little to turn the victory in either direction. A few puffs of wind in favor of the Shamrock or a few blunders on the part of the correlation of the company of the company of the correlation of the company of the shamrock or a few blunders on the part of the correlation of the shamrock or a few blunders on the part of the correlation of the shamrock or a few blunders on the part of the correlation of the shamrock or a few blunders on the part of the correlation. A few puffs of wind in favor of the Shamrock or a few blunders on the part of the crew of the Reliance would have put to occur during the next decrease. * At the center of any stable was the foreigner in ahead and given her the second race. Fifty-two seconds was a small margin for the American boat, but is contained in his closing paragraph;

be of no avail, and this is the fact that must receive chief emphasis in the con-sideration of present conditions and tendencies."

Great interest has been aroused by the latest announcement made in the Sixth Zionist Congress now in session at Basic, Switzerland. So many difficulties are foreseen in the matter of securing from the Sultan title to Palestine that the English now have offered the Zionists a territor; in East Africa for colonization, with the promise that it would be given autono-mous government under British suzerainty. It is believed the Congress will accept the proposition, but will not abandon the hope of acquiring Palestine for Jewish Nor is it expected that there would be many emigrants from England or America: Russia, it is sup-

Senator Depew has just returned New York from Europe. He reports that he found a general belief prevailing abroad that Roosevelt would be renominated, and that the three Democrats who are most mentioned for the Presidency are Cleveland, Gorman and "Cleveland they know about, and they think he is the strongest." That's English opinion. Now that Mr. Depew is home, he will find out what American

candidates for Democratic nomination for sheriff of Bultimore, has tried in vain to ascertain what the fees and empluments of the office are. He can't find out, but he suspects that they are very large. At any rate he wishes to be elected to the office and promises to return all profits

in West Virginia, that State will soon be short of sligible teachers for its schools. This condition has been caused by the new uniform examination for the whole State. Heretofore, each county prepared and held its own examination. At the present moment there are many schools without teachers, and some wacancies for which there are no applicants. A few days ago a colored woman

named Mary Deransbourg died in New Orleans at the reported age of 114 years. So far as we are informed there is no record evidence to substantiate this extreme claim for longevity. A Northern man has recently

wager by playing a plane for twenty-six Seems to us we have known boarding house girls who could beat that. A Baltimore merchant, in advertising

bargains, mentions "Trousers, one-third We suppose he means knee breech-

The pity of it is that miserable "Is it hot enough for you?" man gets another

A Few Foreign Facts.

Brunor Peters, editor of the Dresden Rundschau, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for less majeste. He had made some remarks with reference of Princess Mathilde's having sent to the property of the property o

The London Nature thinks it is possible that the radio-activity of ordinary materials may be due to traces of more active substances, as only an infinitesimal portion of radium would be required. Radium is 100,000 limes more active than uranium, so that one part of radium in 30,000,000 parts of platinum would suffice to account for observed effects.

In Russia 2,810 men in every million are anually called into the army; in Germany, 4,120; in France, 5,629. To get so large a number of Frenchmen weaklings have to be taken. This makes the mortality-in the French army three and a half times that of the German army.

The experiments made in the German The experiments made in the German army with carrier pigeons having been satisfactory every warship leaving Klei or Wilhielmshaven will hereafter carry a consignment of pigeons, to be released at varying distances from the land stations. It is estimated that the birds have sufficient endurance to fly home, over a distance of about 188 miles from land.

for about \$115, and 16 to 20 for about per unit of power. Tosts seem to ind an average consumption per brake hower an hour of about 0.82 pound \$6 per cent. spirit and about 0.81 p of a mixture of one-litth benzol four-fitths 86 per cent. spirit.

The Old North State.

The Old North State.

On the subject of negro labor organizations the Charlotte Observer says:

The only organization among colored people which has amounted to anything and stood the test of time is the Republican party, and the colored man has stuck to that because he believed he was indebted to it for his freedom. No such feeling can be aroused regarding a labor union. The fact that there is a tendency to form unions of colored workmen in the South will doubtless surprise people in other sections of the country. There is, however, nothing new about it. Two years ago bodies of organized negro laborers were found participating in Labor Day celebrations in Southern cities.

The Greensboro Record indicates that

The Greensboro Record indicates that there is going to be a big senatorial fight in that State. Listen:

The speech of Chief, Justice Walter Clark on trusts and rallroad monopolies delivered before the Virgila State Bar Association at Hot Springs Va. Saturday, was a "trash-mover and gully-washer," There is no more question of its ability than there is of the fact that the distinguished jurist has thus formally served notice on United States Senator Simmons and Governor Aycock that there will be a third candidate in the field for the senatorship two years hence. There are so many ways of looking at a thing one lawer here, who is connected with great corporations, said that the speech was absolutely incendiarly, while another, one of the ablest and most conservative of the bar, declared that it was the greatest pronouncement on the modern twin over 15 meters. In requesting all parties not connected.

In requesting all parties not connected with a certain case on trial Saturday to vacuate the court room during its hearing, Judge Neal did the right thing, says the Charlotte Observer. "It has been said that one of the incentives to lynching is the fact that the principal wilnow is often compelled to face a curious crowd in giving her testimony when the culprit is brought to trial. Judge Neal readily solved that problem by asking the spectators to leave, not having power to ore der them out."

PLEA BY A WOMAN OF THE SOUTH

Describes a Happening of Her Own Town as an Example of Common Danger.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I her you to publish this communica-tion, though I never wrote a line for pub-lication in my life before. I am not a "new woman," have nothing to do with politics and have no desire to pose before the public in any way. But our community was yesterday, shorted by such a bless new woman," have nothing to do with politics and have no desire to pose before the public in any way. But our community was yesterday shocked by such a blood curding horror that I feel I must try to make the South-must try to make of the South-must try to make the North realize that we are not safe even in our homes, sometimes not even by the side of our husbands. These awful atroches are becoming so fearfully frequent that we begin to tremble and ask each other, "Who will be the next victim?" In this story I' do not want you to print the name of the victim. The widow is of gentle birth and shrinks from having her good by the story overdrawn or untrue altosether. I give you the name of the location and of the victim of the tragedy. The place is —, N. C. The child was —— only daughter of Mrs. — Her alther was a lawyer, for many torms the Mayor, Commissioner, Register of Deeds, etc. Every detail of my story is true, is you can find out by applying to the Mayor or to the clerk of the court. (Note.—The names given above are eliminated in deference to the wish of the writer.)

You people of the North say that the people of the South have nover settled any question satisfactorily or wisely; that we are entirely incapable of solving the megro problem. Won't you, for humanity's sake, for mercy's sake, in your superior goodness and wisdom, settle it and settle it soon, so that the white females of the South will be safe from the unuterable outrages of the black man? Try to real ze our danger, and be sorry for us. Surely, men who can be so wrought up by the black man can be moved by the suspeakable wrongs of the women of their own race.

Will you listen to a true story? It is norrible, so horrible that not even the sifted Harriet Beecher Stowe could have described its heartrending misery. It happened yesterday. The defied, mutilated body of the little white gir is still unburied. Come with me and I will show you the very spot where the "horror" took place, not two hundred yards from the courthouse, a stone's throw of the

took place, not two hundred yards from the courthouse, a stone's throw of the child's home.

See enter this stable a beautiful blue eyed, flaxen haired midd of twelve years, the only daughter of a widowed mother, her joy, her pride, her darling. The child has been sent by her mother to get some eggs that she knows are in a nest there, A black man sees her go in and follows her. If the child knows he is behind her she doubtless feels no alarm. He is the hostler; she has known him all her life, sees him every day around the barn.

When he reappears he locks the door, His hands and clothes are bloody and he steals steathily away.

Soon the mother, wondering that her daughter does not return, goes to the stable to look for her, finds the door locked. Possessed with the awful unrastness that soizes every white mother of the South when her girls are long out of her sight, she calls to a little boy passing by, helps him to climb to the window. He calls the child's name, but there is no reply. Peering about, he sees a bag in a corner. There is blood running from it, and he thinks he sees it move. Horrifed, he screams, the mother faints, Soon a crowd from the village is there. The lock is broken, they enter the stable, the bag is opened, the murdered child is before them.

em. she was chocked into insensibilty to prevent an outcry is evident for heir pretty blue eyes have started from heir sockets. To be sure that she will lever be able to tell who has so deflice her the flond has out her throat from ear Now, go to the widow's house; friends ave carried her home; physicians are

then? Once more, in your deduction on lynchings, express some concern, some pity for the white we whose ruin or murder brings them about. She belongs to your race; she is your race; she is your hips Revolution, bled in the war of 1812, died bravely in the Civil War. She is worth your protection. Hele to save her. SOUTHERN WOMAN.

OIL ON STREETS

How It is Used-Successful Experi-

How it is Used—Successful Experiments in Several States.

Editor The Times Dispatch:
Having read, with much interest, the editorials in the Times Dispatch of August 18th and 20th, on the use of oil on stroets, and knowing that your paper is always open to suggestions in resard to road improvement. I have summarized below an article entitled "Use of Mineral Oil in Road Improvement," of Mineral Oil in Road Improvement, but the Selection of Agriculture, 1903.
In 1995, six miles of road were oiled in Los Angeles of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1903.
In 1995, six miles of road were oiled in Los Angeles of Alaying dust, which sole purpose of Inlaying dust, which was a most serious nulsance in that section during the began experiments along the same line, the 14 suits were so

following year the mleage was doubled and other comprises began experiments along the same line.

Cross the very mat the 1 sulls were so extended the same line.

Cross the very mat the 1 sulls were so extended the practice rapidly spread, and now, after five years, it has extended over most of lower years, that country wads land city streets of about 50 miles of country wads land city streets olied for one or more years, and that too over sections of quite widely different climatic conditions.

It has been tried in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on thirty miles of the mountain stage poad, into the Vosemite National Park, and to a limited extent in Texas, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Colorado and the District of Columbia, also to a limited extent in Europe.

of Columbia, also to a limited extent in Europe.

Benefits: On all kinds of roads where Benefits: On all kinds of roads where defense and the season of the



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particles constituting the road surface, whether clay, sandy loam, loose sind, ground or the fine material or the top of macadam. A tough stratum was formed, sosembling an asphalt pavement.

Roads built on shifting said or clayey durt, no matter how deep, where trotting with a buggy was impossible and for a pair of horses pull two ond one-half tons a very laborious process, became ladurated resilient and firm, so that driving teams could trot with so that driving teams could trot with sea, and the same pair of horses pull two and one-half tone more comfortancy than they formerly did the one ton. These results were not fully obtained at first, for, while the olied stratum was thin it was often broken through, especially in wet weather, but proper repurs and subsequent application of the continuous strain. Over our pieces of road energy 40,000 tons of sugar beets and most continuous strain. Over our piece of road energy 40,000 tons of sugar beets and handled annually. The foundation of this road is a loose sand, and it had been surfaced with clay, but formerly tho wagons often stailed, and had to be dug out. Now, after three seasons of treatment with oil, the road is as good to drive over as a city street and effectively with stains the heavy travel, and the road is now virtually perfect.

Effects of Heavy Rain Fall. All semi-arid regions are subject at times to heavy rain fails. The olied roads have withstood the severest tests of rainstorms perfectly. In one storm in California, in which ten and one-half inches of rain fell in a single night, the whole country was flooded, and the water rushed down the middle of the roads, because the side drains could not carry such a volume of about 8 per cent. and had been clied two years did not receive a scratch, while a half mile off another road of about the same grade, but which had not been oiled, was torn to pleces, and could not be used until repaired. The mud, when there is any from oiled roads, does not seem to be more objectionable than ordinary mud. The material

rake a crust three inches thick. If the surface is hard and cannot readily be broken up, it is the practice to add material to the surface after the oil has been applied.

The oil is applied to the road by means of sprinklers or distributors are sombling street sprinklers. Several forms of these distributors are in use, which are very efficient. After the oil is applied, it should be worked in so that the oil and road material will form 4 homogeneous mass. This is done either with a sharp-footth harrow or with a machine especially designed for the purpose.

After twenty-four or forty-eight hours the road can be traveled. If travel can not be stopped for a sufficient time to oil the roads, the practice is to oil one half a a time, diverting the travel to the other half.

Method of Oilling Roads: The above

can not be stopped for a suincient time to oil the reads, the practice is to oil one half a a time, diverting the travel to the other half.

Method of Oiling Roads; The shove method is that followed when the road material is sufficiently porous for the oil or readily mix with it. It it is hard like macadam, either in the city or country, or baked clay, the following is the procedure: The oil should be put on when the road surface has been heated as much as possible by the suns, if the oil can be first heated, so much the better. In all cases the more heat there is in the oil, the ground and the atmosphere when it is applied, the better the results and more quickly obtained. Some or the oil will sink into the hard covering; the rest will remain upon the surface and must receive a coating of sand or fine gravel. The resulting oil crust will be composed of the top surface of the road, together with the added material. The sand or fine gravel can be applied either by scattering with shovels from a wage of the road as sanding machine. Some or by means of a sanding machine Some or by means of a sanding machine. Some or by means of a sanding machine. Carrent oiled road has been traveled a lew weeks it is an advantage to roll it with a light foil Required: In California, wherea it is always the aim to use an much asphalt as possible, the amount of oil required for a sixteen-foot roadway varies between 250 and 400 barreis, of forty-two gallons each, to the mile. The amount depends on thickness of the oil crust made, the polysity of the material and the percentage of asphalt in the oil. After the oil crust has once been properly forme?, twenty-five barreis of oil to the mile is all that will be required for repairs in each subsequent year.

Repairs to Oil Roads: With oiled roads, as with all others, it is constant vicinance which accomplishes the best results in maintenance. If the crust sets broken, as it will, especially in winter, it should be repaired at once. In order to repair duringly, it is best to keep on hand a

a hos or broom, then fill in with some of the mixture and thoroughly ram It, however, the hole appears and no mixture is at hand, oil can be sprinkled on the spot and mixed with the sand and then rammed in place.

Where can olied rosds be made to advantage?

Wherever, through long, hot, dry summers the roads become very dusty, and where writer can be kept out of their foundation in winter, so that they will remain firm and not give away under the oil crust in the spring. The cost will, of course, be much higher than in California and Texas, where the crude oil can be gotten for \$1 per barrel, but gompared to the cost of stone coverand in many instances, better.

RICHMOND ROADS.

On account of the porous nature of the soil of Richmond and vicinity, I think oiled roads would be very successful here. A first it would be very advisably for the city to make a test of oil on come of its macadamized streets, as would be loss expensive than spreading a new layer of imacadam; which constantly has to be done, and if it is a success, at I am confident it would be. Would prove a great boon to the Cuty, not only by improving the streets, but more especially by doing away with till dust.

Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture.

The University.

The following letter will appear in the Religious Herald of pext week. It is from the venerable of the continuous for the University, and has twice served as chapinin. His present ulterances will be read with interest by scores and hundreds who know him.

I was divided between diffidence of myself and a desire to write something about the University of Virginia for the Times-Dispatch, when you asked me to give the Religious Herald my views on the same. I do it the more readily as your paper has ever been the friend of our beloved Alma Males decition of a president for that from the trial continuous for the same of the continuous formalically changed, no pains should be spured to make the change a portect services.

To attain this end the president must be me a man of eminent sifts and learning, of

randomy spared to make the change a perfect success.

To attain this end the precident must be a man of eminent gifts and learning, of lofty moral character, who, though still in vigor, has already filled with honor some high station, praised by the praised, acceptable to the leading alumnus, and at least not unacceptable to the faculty. Two gifts for the office seem essentiat, executive ability and the power to present adequately thelcaims of the university to the people, the Legislature, or to men of means ready to give largely in a worthy cause.

Other things being equal, a distinguished alumnus should be preferred. But the right man should be secured from whatever quarter, and such a one would easily understand the genius of the university, and enter into sympathotic relations with

right man should be secured from whatever quarter, and such a one would easily understand the genius of the university, and enter into sympathotic relations with the faculty.

Either from the Legislature or the alumn, or both, generous honorarium should be provided for the president to be elected.

The faculty and distinguished alumn, who have shown their covotion to take university, should be asked to help the Board of Visitors in finding the right man for that great place.

It may not be easy to find at once the man fit for the high office, but far better is it to wait rather than place a second rate man over an institution which has boasted such professors as Gessner, Harlson, Dr. McGuffey, John Staige Davis, James L. Cabell, John B. Miner, James P. Holcombe, Albert T. Bledoce, Edward H. Courtenay, Socrates Maupin, George Frederick Holmes, Charles F. Venable, William C. Dabney, to speak only of the deceased, and of those whom I have had the honor to know, who touched many things and touched nothing that they did not adorn. The present faculty is the peer of that which has passed into immortal fame. Professor Smith, the eloquent lecturer, has seen more than half a century of service. Frofessor Mallet is so far above reproach that one marvels that there has been a hint to his dishonor. Rajoigh C. Minor and John Staige Davis are worthy sons of illustrious sircs. Harrison and Humpireys, wan laurels in another institution. Peters, now leaving the university was as fine a Lathist as he was braution. Peters, now leaving the university real head. Nor inferior to these are Thornton, Dunnington, Stone, Kent, Daher, Frontaine, Tuttle, Echols, Barringer and others whose names escape me for write only from memory.

The long roil of alumni adorning all the learned professions is another strong plea for a president not inferior to the gentleme who fill that office in the colonies and other works reflect honor on the university. Professor Lile, the knowing say, will build up the law school to proportions not inferior to the

heart.

If the university will do its proper work, and the colleges theirs, a hurtful and unseemly conflict will be avoided. To one of these also, I owe fealty.

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, SR. Hollins, Va., Aug. 20, 1903. Hollins, Va., Aug.

Capt. Wise and the Horse Show.

Capt. Wise and the Horse Show.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

On my return to New York from Saratoga my attention has, been called to a publication in your issue of last Sunday. August 18th, concerning the Richmond, Va., Horse Show, of which I am president, connecting with it the name of Mr. John S. Wite, of New York, and to the effect that owing to social estracism he had declined to take a box which he had engaged for the Richmond Horse Show. The story is a pure fabrication. Mr. Wise never had a box in former years and never engaged one this year. The only basis for this canard is as follows:

Mr. Wise and his whole family are the warm personal friends of every member of my household. Several months ago, in my own home. I invited Mrs. Wise to attend, if possible, the next Horse Show. She promised that she would, if possible. I thereupon reaserved for her a box. We had but 102 boxes, and there were over 160 applicants. I held it for her as a special compliment until, in a social letter to one of my family, she said she would not be able to attend the Horse Show, as she was about to visit Captain Hugh Wise, at Sackot's Harbor. I doubt if she knew I had until then held a box for her.

Before I heard this the newspapers had

if she know I had until then held a box for her.

Before I heard this the newspapers had asked for the list of boxholders, and it had been given to them, with her name upon it, but it had not been published. Other changes in the list became necessary, and the original list first given was recalled. The necessary changes were made, amitting Mrs. Wise's name, and the amended list was returned to the newspapers without any explanation, for none was necessary. Out of this circumstance all these outrageous stories have been manufactured and circulated. I am very much distrested that these folse statements concerning Captain Wise should have been sent out. They have converted an intended courtesy to Mrs. Wise into a most embarrassing publicity.

JOHN T. ANDERSON, President Richmond Horse Show.

New York, August 21, 1993.

Work for Judge Phlezar.

Work for Judge Phlegar.

The Hon. A. A. Phlegar, in announcing his candidacy for the Szate Senate, seems to have summarly knocked all opposing candidates "off the track" and has the "right of way. Now, if Mr. Phlegar will knock Heanoke city's monker cow controversy into the middle of the next controversy into the middle of the metapolitan constitution of the metapolitan constitution of the metapolitan constitution of the middle of t

Among the Certainties.

Senator Morgan, we read, thinks Senator Foraker will be the Republican presidential candidate next year. The Norfolk Lodger longs for Chey as the Democratic candidate. It anything appears certain, just now, it is that Rooseveit not Foraker, will have the Republican nomination. And it seems about as certain that Chey won't get the Democratic momination.—Petersburg Index Appeal.

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

THE RUDDER

Of any business is advertising. It will guide the boat of business safely into the harbor of success if properly handled. There is nothing magic about handling the "rudder."

It simply requires good common sense English language displayed in the best newspaper in the plainest possible

If you would guide your business to the front in your particular line, advertise to thousands of the most intelligent people in this community through The Times-Dispatch.

PERSONAL.

United States Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, did not leave money enough whom he died to pay his debts, and to meet them it is necessary to sell the old inomestead on which he lived for the last twenty years of his life, and where his son, Allen W. Thurman, now resides, to raise funds to meet them.

Mayor Woodruff, of Peoria, Ill., has decided to enforce the curfew ordinance of that city after receiving a petition from a number of parents. The ordinance has been on the books of Peoria for fifty years, but has not been enforced. Hereafter all persons under eighteen years of age must be off the streets after 9 P. M.

The Charles Day collection of objects obtained among the Arizona cliff dwellings has been secured for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences by Stewart Culin, curator of ethnology.

Next week Prof. John H. Gray, of the Jornwestern University, and R. O. Van-Northwestern University, and R. O. Van-dercook, editor of the Evanston Press, will start out on bleycles to cover 400 miles of unexplored territory in the wilds of Wyoming.

Trotting Record Reduced One-Third In in a Century.

In a Century.
UNDER SADDLE.
1806—Yankee, at Harlem, N. Y., 2:59, 1810—Boston Horse, at Philadelphia, 2:46½, 1834—Lady Sunbik, 11 years old, Hoboken, 2:23. 1853—Highland Maid, Centreville, N. Y.,

1859—Flora Temple, 14 years old, Kala-mazoo, Mich., 2:2445. TO HIGH-WHEEL SULKY. 1807—Dexter, 9 years old, Buralo, 2:174, 1872—Goldsmith Maid, 15 years old, Boston, 2:1944. 1873-Occident, 10 years old, Sacramento, Cal. 2:16%. 1874 Goldstofth Maid, 17 years old, Bos- 10n, 2:14.
 1878-Rarus, II years old, Buffalo, 2:13%, 1879-St. Julien, 10 years old, Oakland, Cal., 2:133, 2:133, 1881-Maud S. 7 years old, Rochester, 1881—Alatto S. Years old, Providence, 1881—Juy-Eye-See, 6 years old, Providence, R. I. 2:10%.
1855—Maud S. 11 years old, Cleveland, O., 2:05%.
1856—Sundl, 5 years old, Stockton, Cal., 2:054,

2:0314 TO THE BICYCLE SULKY. 1892-Nancy Hanks, 5 years old, Terre Haute, 2:04. 1894-Alix, 6 years old, Galesburg, Ill., Haute, 2:04.

1894—Alix, 6 ::ears old, Galesburg,,
2:03%,
1900—The Abbott, 7 years old, Terre Haute,
1901—Crescus, 7 years old, Columbus, O.,
2:02-14,
1903—Lou Dillon 5 years old, Readville
track, Boston, 2:00,
—New York World.

Only a bit of thistledown.
Far from its home in the fields of green.
Pritting aimlessly through the town—
The noisy town, unkempt, unclean.
Caught by a sudden gust of air.
Over a housetop new it flies.
Settles at less in a courtyard dark. Settles at last in a courtyard dark.

Just in front of a baby's eyes.

Only a bit of thistledown.
But the little one coes and smiles
As she grasps in her hands of brown.
At the stranger, who's come for miles.
Catches it tight in her little fist.
Gurgles her joy at the capture made,
Talks to it, then, in her baby tongue.
There in she courtyard's steaming shads.

Only a bit of thistledown—Yet it has made one little girl glad;
Driven away sil thought of a frown.
Lightened a life that will soon be sad.
Only a trifle to you or to me.
(Pleasure it could not make or mar.)
But that baby feels in her heart
Sho is playing, at last, with a star!
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Belle to Those Who Know Her. A maiden fair With straggly hair. And eyes of dreamy blue, A figure nest. And quite petite. With arched insteps, too.

A turned-up nose.
Which plainly shows
A pusgish disposition:
A hateful frown,
A mouth turned down,
You have her composition.

She does not care
A strand of hair
For heaven or for hell;
Her fondest dream
Is on the theme
Of how to marry well.

The Laughing Cow. Roancke's City council banished the "sacred cow" from the streets of that city. The mayor vetoed the measure and the oow is laughing and that promising city of, 22,000 has slipped a few ones. Sorry for pou, gentlemen.—Buena Vista Advocate.



WOODWARD & SON WASD LUMBER HOUGH AND BREESED